

Borough of



Accrington

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

== 1964 ==



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== 1964 ==

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964-65

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR H. TAYLOR, J.P.

(ex-officio)

Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR J. W. CHADWICK

Vice-Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR W. M. SPROUL

ALDERMAN N. BENTLEY

„ Mrs. HAINES

COUNCILLOR T. J. BARROW

„ J. COWLING

„ C. DILLON

„ Mrs. GRANT

* „ R. LIVERSAGE

* „ Mrs. ROTHWELL

„ Mrs. SMITH

* „ M. WALSH

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent:

KEITH FODEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

JOHN EDDLESTON, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(resigned 31st March, 1964)

JOHN OGDEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(resigned 3rd January, 1965)

WILLIAM F. SNOW, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Smoke Abatement Officer:

ROLAND BARNES, A.M.Inst.F., A.F.Inst.Pet.

(resigned 24th May, 1964)

Authorised Meat Inspector:

ANDREW C. THOMSON, Cert.R.S.A., M.A.M.I.

(appointed 1st July, 1964.)

Technical Assistant:

DAVID S. FINNEY (appointed 1st October, 1964).

Student Public Health Inspectors:

SIDNEY COCKCROFT, GARY E. ROBINSON

Senior Foreman and Mechanical Supervisor:

ERNEST LIVESEY

CLERICAL STAFF:

Public Health Offices:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A. (Chief Clerk)

Mrs. A. THORNLEY (Senior Clerk).

Miss J. CRAWFORD (appointed 20th January, 1964).

(resigned 29th November, 1964).

Miss A. M. CUNLIFFE (appointed 14th December, 1964).

Cleansing Depot: ROBERT A. WALMSLEY

Refuse Disposal Works: PETER HAMER

19, St. James' Street, Accrington.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1964.

During the year no less than 63 houses were built and the waiting list shows a very slight decrease. Small as this is, taking it with the new buildings, it does indicate that progress is being made in this important matter.

There was a substantial increase in the number of Tuberculosis cases notified in the year but too much should not be read into the figures for an isolated year; one should rather consider the general very marked decline in the incidence of Tuberculosis in the community.

The infant mortality rate is so low that one can almost call the figure fantastically low but, here again, one should not be complacent about a single year, the important thing is the decline in this figure over the last year, last 20 years, and still more, the all but incredible comparison with the figures of 50 years ago.

Once again, a small outbreak of food poisoning has drawn attention to the importance of the continual vigilance which is kept up as to food supplies by your Public Health Inspectors.

One point in the report to which one might draw attention is the continuance of work being done on the conversion of waste water closets. There is a great more to this than perhaps one would notice. Past generations put up these things and created a problem which has gone on through the whole of the 20th Century so far and will continue for some years. This should be a warning to us to be aware lest here and now we may allow problems to grow up to future generations.

I thank the Council for its continued support, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and all other officials of the Corporation for their warm co-operation throughout the year.

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances	}	Provided by Lancashire County Council
Home Nursing		
Home Helps		
Maternity & Child Welfare		
School Medical Service		
Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)		
Welfare of Aged	}	Provided by Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Hospitals		
Venereal Diseases Treatment		
Tuberculosis Treatment		
Laboratory		Public Health Laboratory, Preston.
Public Analyst - - - - -		Mr. H. Dedicoat, F.R.I.C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of new houses built in 1964:—

1. By the Corporation, 53.
2. By other bodies or persons, 10.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 522.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings, 61.

- C. 1. No. of cases of overcrowding brought to notice during the year, 11.
2. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, 11.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sixteen (16) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 14 were respiratory cases and 2 were non-respiratory cases.

The incidence of males to females infected was as follows:-

Respiratory, 11 males; 3 females.

Non-respiratory, 1 male; 1 female.

One (1) death was caused by this disease in 1964, as follows:—

Respiratory, 1 Female.

The age group into which this death fell can be seen on the statistical sheet on Tuberculosis.

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1964:—

Respiratory	males	57	females	20	=	77
Non-Respiratory	„	9	„	6	=	15
						<hr/> 92

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 338 cases during the year 1964. There were 242 cases of Measles, 30 cases of Whooping Cough, 14 cases of Food Poisoning, 44 cases of Dysentery, 1 case of Pneumonia, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 568 deaths registered in the Borough in 1964. Of these 284 were males and 284 females. The Death Rate for the year was 14.7 as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.3.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 200 of the registered deaths. Cancer came second with 100 deaths, and Vascular Lesions of Nervous System came third with 95 deaths.

It will be seen then that

35.21%	of	deaths	were	due	to	Heart	Disease.
17.60%		„	„	„		Cancerous	Diseases.
16.72%		„	„	„		Vascular	Lesions of
						Nervous	System.
0.17%		„	„	„		Tuberculosis.	

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid-1964, 38,510

Population—Preliminary Census, 1961, 40,987.

Population—Census 1961, 39,018.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931), 12,019;
(1964, 14,721).

Rateable Value, £1,107,554.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,334.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	303	282	585
Illegitimate	27	19	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330	301	631
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	8	5	13
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	4	5	9
Deaths (all ages)	284	284	568
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...			16.4
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)			20.2
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			14.7
Deaths from puerperal causes:	Death-rate per 1,000 total		
	Deaths.	(live and still) births.	
Puerperal & post-abortive sepsis	Nil.	Nil.	
Other maternal causes	Nil.	Nil.	

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	14.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	15.38
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	100
„ „ Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
„ „ Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	1
„ „ Other forms of tuberculosis (all ages)	—

**TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT
DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality
1964	631	568	9	14.3
1963	648	583	13	20.1
1962	617	611	13	21.1
1961	600	617	12	20.0
1960	559	577	16	28.6
1959	611	593	16	26.2
1958	524	652	10	19.1
1957	551	584	16	29.0
1956	560	588	21	37.5
1955	513	578	9	17.5

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS DURING 1964.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, Other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach	9	5	14
Lung, Bronchus	22	2	24
Breast	—	10	10
Uterus	—	6	6
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	22	24	46
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	3	3	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	33	62	95
Coronary Disease, Angina	85	66	151
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	2	4	6
Other Heart Disease	21	22	43
Other Circulatory Disease	16	19	35
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	14	18	32
Bronchitis	21	14	35
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	2	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	1	3

Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	12	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	4	6
All other Accidents	6	—	6
Suicide	3	1	4
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	284	284	568
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year
1964.

	Total cases notified.
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	5
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—
Food Poisoning	14
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	242
Whooping Cough	30
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—

Typhoid	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—
Dysentery	44
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	—
Malaria (contracted in this country)	—
(Abroad)	—
Acute Rheumatism	—
	<hr/>
Total ...	338
	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1964.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	1	—	—
25	2	1	—	—
35	3	—	1	—
45	3	1	—	—
55	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>			
Totals ...	11	3	1	1
	<hr/>			

DEATHS.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
45	—	1	—	—
55	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	1	—	—

FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred resulting in 13 cases and was associated with meat pie, salmon and cream trifle. The causative organism was staphylococcus aureus. (coagulase positive).

A total of 14 cases were notified during the year.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1964 the following examinations were carried out, viz:—

	By M.O.H.	By Deputy M.O.H.
Superannuation Acts	75	19
Other Examinations	29	11

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

ANNUAL REPORT — 1964.

Public Health and Cleansing Department,
44, Union Street,
ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my tenth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1964, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1965.

There was a marked reduction in the number of visits paid by the inspectorial staff from 15,425 in the previous year to 11,854 in 1964, this being due to technical staff shortage and a regrettable restriction on smoke control activities.

Meat inspection duties, which in recent years had been abnormal for a town of this size and had monopolized at least one-third of the public health inspectors' time, began to take up more time than ever due to the requirement to mark inspected carcasses under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. These duties could only be efficiently performed to the detriment of other essential public health services without an establishment increase.

Domestic smoke control measures and slum clearance need to be accelerated to a much greater degree than have hitherto been practicable. In the meantime the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 became operative during the year with its demands on the time of the inspectorate.

With reports of this nature there is inevitably a time-lag between the end of the financial year and the appearance in print, but it is very disappointing to me that owing to various circumstances the delay has been longer this year than anticipated. While this may detract from its topicality the Report does provide a permanent statistical record of the work of the Department.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Calder Water Board supplies the district with water from upland sources at Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill Reservoirs, together with underground supplies from Altham and Dean Boreholes and Rishton Colliery, and the bulk supply from Manchester Corporation via the Haweswater Aqueduct. These supplies were augmented during the year by the acquisition of the former Steiner's Waterworks.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and chlorinated, but regular routine samples are taken by the Board from every source and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. In this connection 34 bacteriological and 62 chemical samples taken by the Board during the year were all found satisfactory. In addition 7 samples of treated water submitted by this Department for bacteriological and chemical investigation were also reported to be satisfactory.

The supply from Mitchell's House reservoir is soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and is treated to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and from regular examinations by the Board to ascertain pH value a standard of 8.0 is sought.

There are approximately 45 houses, situated in the rural parts of the Borough, which do not receive a mains supply but

have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.; these should be further investigated to ascertain the wholesomeness of the supplies and the possibility of installing main's supplies.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 222 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water system, of which 140 were eligible for grant aid under the Accrington Corporation Acts, and the various types of sanitary convenience in use at dwelling-houses in the Borough are as follow, viz:—

	1964
Fresh Water Closets	12,186
Waste Water Closets	2,490
Pail Closets	90

Over the past few years the average rate of conversions has been in the region of 300, and, although this has not been sufficient to see an early end to these insanitary conveniences, it has been considered to be a reasonable figure in view of the other, and often more acceptable, work available to the local building trades. The number of conversions carried out during 1964 dropped by a quarter, which would seem to indicate that we are approaching the hard-core of the remaining waste water closets, i.e. tenanted properties generally and those owner-occupied houses having a limited life due to clearance proposals.

The implementation of the clearance programme will partially solve the problem, but probably the majority of conversions in future will have to result from direct action by the Department rather than by being carried out voluntarily by owners.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

500 defective bins were replaced during the year after informal approaches to the owners.

As the ashpit conversion scheme was carried out some 30 years ago many of the bin-shed doors and fittings are now defective or missing. If property owners would give as much attention to the rear of their premises as they do to the front this would do a lot to improve the appearance of back streets.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,209 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

INTERNAL.

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Windows :				
Woodwork	6	6	5	4
Cords	32	26	4	4
Fasteners	0	0	0	0
Glazing and putties ...	3	1	0	0
Mastic pointing	3	4	0	0
Doors :				
Doors	2	2	0	0
Casings	0	0	0	0
Thresholds or weatherboards	3	2	1	1
Hinges and fittings ...	4	2	0	0
Pointing	0	0	0	0
Floors :				
Boarded	12	11	3	5
Flagged	33	23	0	0
Damp	20	12	0	0
Water under	15	10	3	3
Walls :				
Plaster	13	12	0	0
Skirting boards	2	3	0	0
Damp	24	21	3	2
Ceilings :				
Plaster	17	22	0	0
Raining-in	36	40	3	1
Pantries, etc. :				
Walls	5	1	0	0
Ceilings	0	0	0	0
Floors	0	0	1	1
Woodwork	6	4	0	0
Staircases :				
Walls	1	3	0	0
Ceilings	1	1	0	0
Treads or risers	9	3	0	0
Handrails or balustrades	1	2	3	2
Open to bedrooms	0	0	0	0

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Fireplaces :				
Fire-ranges (ironwork)	0	0	0	0
Firegrates	0	0	1	1
Tiling	0	0	0	0
Fire backs	2	2	1	1
Flues (chimney or oven)	8	4	0	0
Side boilers	0	0	6	8
Ovens	0	1	0	0
Jambs or Lintels	1	1	0	0
Insufficient light	0	0	2	2
Insufficient ventilation ...	4	1	0	0
Electrical fittings	0	0	2	2
Gas fittings	3	4	5	5
Sinks	4	3	11	10
Lavatory basins or baths...	0	0	0	0
Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ...	4	3	0	0
Insufficient water supply...	0	0	2	2
Water pipes or fittings ...	3	3	2	2
Cooking facilities	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities	5	4	0	0
Food Storage facilities ...	86	82	0	0
Water in cellar	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	368	319	58	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Dustbins or Bin-sheds :				
Bins	158	125	368	368
Lids	60	42	249	249
Doors	1	1	0	0
Locks	0	0	0	0
Frames	0	0	1	1
Structures	17	13	4	5
Misuse of Dustbin	3	3	10	10

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Sanitary Accommodation,				
Drains, etc. :				
Waste water or trough closets	30	23	46	43
Fresh water closets ...	8	8	15	15
W.C. pedestals	3	2	2	2
W.C. water pipes or fittings	3	5	4	4
W.C. flushing cisterns.	2	4	6	6
Soil pipes	1	1	5	2
Closest structures	11	13	1	1
Closest doors or fittings.	1	3	6	6
Door casings	5	6	10	10
Pails or privies	0	0	0	0
Cesspools or sewage disposal plants	0	0	0	0
Drains	42	38	130	123
Gullies, channel dishes	17	16	19	15
Coal Storage :				
Structures	11	9	2	2
Doors or fittings	6	7	4	4
Door-casings	2	3	5	5
None provided externally	1	0	0	0
Yard :				
Doors or fittings	5	7	11	9
Door jambs or lintels...	6	4	2	4
Walls	8	4	6	6
Surfaces	0	0	1	1
Drainage	2	1	12	8
Roofs	12	11	25	18
Eaves gutters	37	31	30	27
Rain water pipes	25	20	0	0
Waste pipes	2	2	9	7
Chimney stacks or pots ...	3	3	1	1
House walls (external) ...	10	7	4	3
Wall pointing	20	16	8	4
Cement rendering	8	6	9	9
Doorsteps or window or door jambs	7	8	1	1
Other structures	1	1	0	0
Refuse accumulations	46	40	22	21
Brought forward	368	319	58	56
	<hr/> 942	<hr/> 802	<hr/> 1086	<hr/> 1046

HOUSING

Since the Council confirmed last year our ten year programme for the clearance, closure or re-conditioning of 950 dwelling-houses only limited action to implement it was possible due to staff shortages.

The majority of the older types of dwelling-house in the town are stone built and laid out in orderly but monotonous streets; narrowness or bad arrangement of streets is not a serious problem and neither are back-to-back houses. The problem is rather one of decaying houses with dampness, etc., or, in other words, varying degrees of unfitness or bad arrangement with absence of basic amenities. The principle underlying the report was to achieve a progressive improvement in housing conditions over the next decade.

The approval of 218 applications for Standard Grants during the year enabled us to get necessary works for repair done at many houses at the same time as amenities were being provided, thus arresting the decay which ultimately leads to unfitness. Good progress is being made by the Corporation towards the improvement of houses by standard grants, etc., but there are many houses just not worth improving to this standard. Throughout the country there is a large number of old houses over and above those identified as slums, which could never be made into good homes by present day standards. Some are too worn out to be worth improvement, or are too small and badly cramped: they ought to be replaced and the opportunity taken to build a new environment as well as new houses.

During the year the Council decided to consider purchasing in advance of requirements both fit and unfit houses which were included in proposed clearance areas, and which would be required for redevelopment purposes. This was intended to assist owner/occupiers, etc., who might otherwise suffer genuine hardship as a result of their property being "blighted" by clearance proposals. In the town's interest it would also prevent empty

houses becoming near derelict and seriously affecting adjoining properties. The purchase of 22 houses was considered and those acquired were either closed and secured or, provided they could be economically kept in a reasonable state of repair, let until such time as demolition became due.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the local authority	53	—
(b) By other local authorities	—	—
(c) By other bodies or persons	10	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 909

(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 1357

(c) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 680

(2) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:—

(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) ... 24

(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made ... 781

2. Houses Demolished :—

		Displaced during year	
	Houses Demolished	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas :			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	14	27	12
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc	0	0	0
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0

Not in Clearance Areas :

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	6	0	0
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0	0	0
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0	0	0
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0	0	0

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	6	9	5
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...	0	0	0

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	558	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

(Housing Act, 1957) :—

1.	2.
Number of houses	No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1

Position at end of year:

(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 35		
	0	—

Number of houses	Number of occupants
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
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80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:—

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

0 0

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
Improvement Grants, etc.:—

Action during year:—

	Private bodies or individuals	Local authority
	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	11	—
(b) Approved by local authority	11	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	18	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (e) above	Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and
1964.—Standard Grants:—

Action during year:—

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority—full standard	218
(b) Approved by local authority—reduced standard ...	Nil.
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	218
(d) Work completed	206

RENT ACT, 1957.

Since this Act came into operation work in connection with it has decreased annually, and no action was necessary during the year under review.

NOTICES SERVED.

Form of Notice:—	1964
Intimation (preliminary)	546
Statutory	1
	<hr/>
	547
	<hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only 1 registered common lodging house in the Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

158 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the disinfection of infected articles and premises. All premises and those articles not suitable for steam disinfection are treated with formalin solution and formaldehyde gas. The following table gives details of disinfections carried out during the year.

Hospital Wards	2
Rooms of dwellinghouses	0
Schools	0
Books	26
Beds	1
Articles of bedding	15
Articles of clothing	0
Miscellaneous articles	0

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders together with insecticidal smoke generators are employed.

During the year the following treatments were carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 103 visits having been paid for the purpose.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Beetles	0	0
Bugs	2	14
Cockroaches	44	116
Fleas	10	52
Lice	2	12
Mites	1	1
Woodworm	1	1
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 196

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectoral Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfestation work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Since 1945, regular sewer treatments have been carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a consider-

able effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for a large part of the year.

The methods of control adopted were those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 1,682 sewer manholes were test-baited for rat infestation, and 1,483 manholes were subsequently poison baited.

250 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, and the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, provide respectively for the licensing of pet shops and boarding establishments for animals, and require the observance in these premises of certain conditions to ensure the health, welfare and safety of pet animals. Close liaison exists with the Department and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Licences were granted in respect of 5 pet shops and 3 boarding establishments.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Two gut scrapers and two tripe dressers carry on scheduled offensive trades on four separate premises. The conduct of these trades was reasonably satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In 1961 the Council accepted my report on the recommended introduction of smoke control areas in the town, thereby demonstrating that they were determined to reduce atmospheric pollution in a systematic manner. In order to tackle the job

properly it was agreed that a Smoke Abatement Officer should be appointed to do the work on a full-time basis, and, after months of advertising, an appointment was finally made in 1963.

Detailed work was then commenced and two districts were surveyed with a view to their declaration as smoke control areas, to be followed by other areas. In addition a successful Clean Air Exhibition was held in the Town Hall in March, 1963.

However, two months later it was stated in Parliament that, in view of rapid technological changes in the gas industry, additional supplies of open fire coke might cease to be available to meet the requirements of further smoke control areas; an immediate review of smoke control arrangements was to be instituted. This was followed in December by the issue of a Ministerial circular confirming that there would be little further increase in the production of gas coke, and that in some areas production was already beginning to decline. Open-grate gas coke could no longer be regarded as the main replacement for raw coal in future smoke control areas. Any future smoke control orders should be prepared on the assumption that they would need to be based on the use of fuels other than solid fuels which could be burnt on inset open fires.

The premium fuels suitable for open grates were stated to be in limited supply and relatively expensive. Substantial increases in production were expected but said to be not nearly enough to meet all the demands for open grate fuels to which the continued establishment of smoke control areas would give rise. Thermal storage space-heaters were advocated instead of direct electric space-heaters because of the difficulty which the electricity supply industry was experiencing in meeting peak loads.

Solid fuel appliances in future smoke control areas would therefore have to be underfloor draught fires or stoves, which were, incidentally, more efficient heating appliances although more expensive.

In February, 1964, I submitted a report to the Health Committee reviewing the smoke control situation in the town, following which the Council decided to defer further action to establish smoke control areas until the availability of different types of fuel was known. In consequence of the fuel situation a dispirited Smoke Abatement Officer resigned his appointment in May.

At the time of writing this report we are informed that the position has now changed. Instead of the deficiency in open fire smokeless fuels which was forecast in 1963 the producers have taken steps to increase the production of open fire smokeless fuels other than gas coke, and the supplies of these premium fuels should now be adequate.

Domestic smoke control can now proceed in the knowledge that the fuel supply position is satisfactory, that more efficient appliances can be provided, and that full grant-aid will be available on the more expensive appliances which are necessary. It remains the Government's intention to encourage and facilitate vigorous action against urban smoke pollution.

Action with regard to industrial pollution included the taking of 18 smoke observations, and co-operation by managements continued during the year. One large industrial concern installed new firing equipment to its steam raising and heating plants following discussion with the Department.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

As a selected town in a national survey for the volumetric measurement of atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are installed at three suitable sites in order that the results of readings can be forwarded monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for statistical purposes.

In addition the Council has, for the past 12 years carried out investigations of atmospheric pollution by monthly measurement and analyses from a standard deposit gauge sited on the Town Hall roof. The table which follows illustrates the amount of solid matter which settles out of the atmosphere.

Tons per Square Mile.

Month.	Water inches rain.	Total Water	Total Water	Total Solids
		Insoluble Matter	Soluble Matter	
January	2.17	4.04	6.06	10.10
February	1.42	4.91	5.73	10.64
March	2.76	5.26	5.93	11.19
April	2.29	5.63	4.90	10.53
May	2.88	7.55	6.33	13.88
June	1.69	4.57	4.70	9.27
July	4.80	11.52	7.78	19.30
August	2.33	7.12	3.61	10.73
September	1.58	5.83	5.37	11.20
October	2.68	6.12	6.22	12.34
November	2.32	6.13	7.99	14.12
December	—	—	—	—

TOTAL	26.92	68.68	64.62	133.30
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Monthly**Average :**

1953	8.12	9.59	17.71
1954	7.46	10.18	17.64
1955	7.29	6.91	14.20
1956	6.77	6.76	13.53
1957	8.63	7.41	16.04
1958	6.55	6.41	12.96
1959	7.73	7.09	14.82
1960	7.62	8.14	15.76
1961	8.18	7.46	15.65
1962	6.60	7.53	14.13
1963	6.43	6.72	13.15
1964	6.24	5.87	12.12
Monthly Average over twelve year period	7.30	7.52	14.81

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1964.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspection (3)	No. of Written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	40	57	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	196	313	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	10	Nil	Nil
Total	239	380	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Iron and Steel Cables & Chains	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Protective legislation has long been afforded to factory workers under the Factories Acts, and this protection has now been extended to their colleagues by the above-mentioned Act which came into force during the year. The Act makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, etc., and enforcement is divided between local authorities and H.M. Factory Inspectorate,

Employers were required to register their office and shop premises with the local authority, and the first duty of the Department towards securing compliance with the requirements of the Act was to compile a register of all the premises concerned. 452 visits were paid by Public Health inspectors chiefly in connection with registration, the staffing position having precluded a full-scale approach to this additional work.

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole-sale shops, warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Number of registered premises at end of year.	87	233	18	25	1
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5.(2))	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temperature (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Washing facilities (S.10)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Work-place.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	710
Retail Shops	1053
Wholesale departments, warehouses	123
Catering establishments open to public	133
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	2034
Total Males	821
Total Females	1213

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

Since the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act was passed in 1928 the use of petroleum spirit and mixtures has increased enormously and will continue to increase in extent and variety. These petroleum substances give rise to hazards which are not always recognised or appreciated by people handling or storing them. They are highly dangerous and yet are often handled carelessly; it is another instance of familiarity breeding contempt, and is a subject on which I have the strongest personal feelings.

Apart from the human element, the safety precautions to be observed concern such things as electrical apparatus—pump motors, switchgear, lighting fittings, wiring, conduit fitting, earthing, etc.; provision of different types of fire extinguisher; use of different types of flame-proofing material; construction of pumps; installation of new tanks and equipment; methods of dispensing and use of petroleum spirit and compounds. Conditions have changed considerably since the early days of simple tanks and hand-operated pumps.

It is our aim to bring all existing premises storing petroleum spirit, etc., up to Home Office standards and ensure that these substances are stored in a proper manner. In this connection increased attention continued to be paid to premises by routine inspection, 247 visits having been made during the year, but in my opinion a considerable amount of work remains to be done in this field. In particular all petrol storage tanks over 20 years old should be tested to ensure their safety.

Few single officers, except in the large authorities, could consider themselves specialists in all the various aspects of petroleum installations. As conditions are I consider that the role of the Public Health Department should be to co-ordinate the various aspects of fire hazards and precautions, planning, building, tank testing, fuel technology, electricity supply, etc. Not less than quarterly inspections should be possible to ensure that licensing conditions are not contravened, and that all concerned are fully acquainted with the highly dangerous commodity they are handling.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade we continue to receive the close co-operation of the District Fire Prevention Officers in the inspection of petrol storage installations.

Storage licences were issued as follow, viz:—

Petroleum Spirit	63
Petroleum Mixture	6
Carbide	1

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Police Authorities continued to carry out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions, and undoubtedly the uniformity created by their administration of the Act in Accrington and surrounding districts is beneficial to all concerned.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

495 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

Article of food or drug	Number analysed	adulterated or non-standard. Number	adulterated or non-standard. Percentage
Milk	69	4	5.80
Meat Products	11	3	27.27
Fish Products	3	—	—
Yoghurt	1	—	—
Flour	2	—	—
Bread Sauce	1	—	—
Fish Dressing	1	—	—
Soup Mixture	2	—	—
Pastry Mixture	1	—	—
Cake Mixture	1	—	—
Savoury Mixture	1	—	—
Pastina Glutinata	1	1	100.00
Honey & Lemon Spread	1	1	100.00
Jam	1	—	—
Lemon Pie Filling	1	—	—
Mixed Pickles	1	—	—

Non-brewed	1	—	—
Condiment			
Cider Vinegar	1	—	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	—
Salt	1	—	—
Pepper	1	—	—
Instant Coffee	1	—	—
Beer Herbs	1	—	—
Shandy	1	—	—
Bitter Lemon	1	—	—
Cream Soda	1	—	—
Vegetable Juice	1	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	10	2	20.00
Saccharin Tablets	1	—	—
Herbal Stomach			
Mixture	2	—	—
Laxative Tablets	1	—	—
Cough Mixture	3	—	—
Throat Specific	1	—	—
Food Supplement	1	—	—
Vitamin Capsules	2	—	—
Mineral Tablets	1	—	—
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8.39

Milk.

The four sub-standard milk samples were retail samples from 3 different producers.

One sample was 3.5% deficient in solids not fat. Another was 5.8% deficient in solids not fat and contained 4.5% extraneous water. The other two samples from one producer were respectively reported to contain 1.0% extraneous water and to be 10% deficient in fat.

Cautionary letters were sent in respect of all four samples.

Other Foods.

2 samples, an informal and a formal, of kali were reported to contain 8.5% and 7.2% talc.

An informal sample of hamburg steak was reported to be 25% deficient in meat content.

An informal sample of pressed pork was considered to be wrongly described since in fact it was a mixture of ham and tongue.

3 informal samples, one of pastina glutinata, one of beef steak and one of honey and lemon spread were considered to be misleadingly labelled.

Cautionary letters were sent to all vendors concerned as legal proceedings were not justified in any instance.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by The Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 48 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests; all samples satisfied the legally prescribed tests except one which failed the methylene blue test and one which was void.

19 samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

123 samples of untreated milk were submitted for the methylene blue test. 33 samples failed the test and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for investigation.

Brucella abortus was isolated from 20 of the untreated milk samples, of which 7 were from 4 producers in the town, appropriate action being taken in respect of them. The remainder were from milk producers in other districts, and these local authorities were notified accordingly.

(c) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for testing.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The Local Authority's duties are to enforce the Regulations relative to the treatment and handling of milk; the provisions regarding the infection of milk and protection against contamination, the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

216 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" for heat-treated Milk and from 1st October, 1964, "Untreated" replaced "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations.
viz:—

Dealers' Licences	216
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

(c) Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958.

Accrington and surrounding districts are in a "Specified Area", where only the sale of the designated milks, i.e., tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised, is permitted.

Loose milk cannot be sold by retail, and milk from farms which are not licensed for the production of tuberculin tested milk has to be sent for heat-treatment.

MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The carcasses of 65,837 animals were inspected before release for human consumption, which represented a decrease of 21% in cattle units since 1960. Last year's reduced throughput of 18,712 units fell to 18,315 during 1964.

Plans, specifications and quantities for a new Public Abattoir were almost finalised, when the major tenants of the existing Abattoir intimated that they were considering erecting their own private slaughterhouse, and would offer slaughtering facilities to the remaining tenants. This proposal, together with the declining throughput, resulted in a meeting of all parties concerned. The Council consequently resolved not to proceed with the construction of new premises in view of the adverse financial position which could apply.

Meat inspection duties necessitated a Public Health Inspector being engaged on full-time duty at the abattoir, including Sunday mornings in summer, until the appointment of an Authorised Meat Inspector.

Unfit meat and offals were incinerated or stained before collection for processing into inedible by-products.

TABLE I.—Annual Comparisons.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Number of cattle slaughtered and inspected	5,838	6,658	6,828	6,928	7,641
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis	23.8%	18.4%	20.1%	21.6%	25.7%
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	0.05%	0.06%	0.1%	0.8%	3.1%
Percentage affected with Cysticercosis	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Total Disease Percentages	24.35%	18.86%	20.8%	23.5%	29.8%

TABLE II.—Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number of animals slaughtered and inspected	3,151	2,687	9	58,404	1,586
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	9	4	37	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	518	869	—	2959	96

Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
disease other than
Tuberculosis and
Cysticercosis

16.5%	32.7%	44.5%	5.1%	6.4%
23.8%				

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses
condemned

—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned

1	2	—	—	4
---	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the number
inspected affected with
Tuberculosis

0.03%	0.07%	—	—	0.25%
0.05%				

Cysticercosis only

Whole carcasses
condemned

—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned

11	5	—	—	—
----	---	---	---	---

Carcasses submitted to
treatment by
refrigeration

11	6	—	—	—
----	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the number
inspected affected
with Cysticercosis

0.7%	0.4%	—	—	—
0.5%				

TABLE III.—Conditions Necessitating Condemnation of Whole Carcases and Organs.

Diseases	Cattle other than		Sheep and		Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
Uraemia	—	1	—	—	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	2	—
Oedema and Emaciation	1	2	1	26	1
Bruising	1	—	—	2	—
Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1
Tumours	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Diseases	—	6	1	4	1
Arthritis	—	—	—	1	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	1	1
Pleurisy	—	—	—	1	—
Immaturity	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2	9	4	37	5

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Condemned Meat and Offals.

	Weights of Condemned Meat and Offals.			
	1964		1963	
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.
Tuberculosis	64	20	210	27
All diseases except Tuberculosis	7,699	24,732	4,816	21,243
Total Home Killed	7,763	24,752	5,026	21,270
Add Imported	—	—	—	—
Total Weight Condemned	7,763	24,752	5,026	21,270

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

1,389 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

Miscellaneous Canned Foods	2,144 tins
Miscellaneous Glass-packed Foods	—
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	1,529 pkts.
Vegetables	1,288 lbs.
Fruit	254 „
Meat	94 „
Chickens	33

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and Provision Dealers	202
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	43
Fishmongers	7
Meat Shops	55
Bakers and Confectioners	168
Fried Fish Shops	41
Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	56
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ...	142
	<hr/> 714 <hr/>

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	165
Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc.	126
	<hr/>
	293
	<hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in its area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority. No action was necessary during the year under review.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1965.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
House and Shop Refuse	8,925	3	1
Clinker from Schools, etc.	300	17	0
Market Refuse	293	13	1
Fish and Trade Refuse	1,920	4	3
	11,439	18	1

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.

Taken to tips (20.7%)	2,367	14	0
Dealt with at Disposal Works			
(a) Separation and			
Incineration (75.5%) 8,636 12 2			
(b) Direct Incineration 435 11 3			
(3.8%)			
	9,072	4	1
	11,439	18	1

(3) Weight of Refuse.

Actual weight	9,322	3	2
Estimated weight	1,057	7	0
Estimated weight from test weighings	1,060	7	3
	11,439	18	1

CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1965.

Item	Particulars. 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Total 4
	Revenue Account.			
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	19,455	10,933	30,388
	(ii) Transport	10,895	1,569	12,464
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	933	9,397	10,330
	(iv) Other items	29	54	83
	(v) Total gross expenditure	31,312	21,953	53,265
2	Gross Income	208	9,894	10,102
3	Net Cost	31,104	12,059	43,163
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Unit Costs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	34 0	19 2	53 2
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	19 1	2 9	21 10
7	Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton	54 4	21 1	75 5
		£	£	£
8	Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation	808	313	1,121
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,972	765	2,737

1.	Area (statute acres)	4,418
2.	Population at 30th June, 1964	38,510
3.	Total refuse collected (tons)	11,440
4.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	16.3
5.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,769
6.	Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point approx.	0.9 miles

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1965.

Item	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping & Watering 2	Street Gully Cleansing 3	Total 4
	Revenue Account.			
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	7,601	433	8,034
	(ii) Transport	3,393	1,570	4,963
	(iii) Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc.	1,187	82	1,269
	(iv) Other items	31	—	31
	(v) Total gross expenditure	12,212	2,085	14,297
2	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council)	1,189	232	1,421
3	Net Cost	11,023	1,853	12,876
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	1,325	—	—
	Unit Costs			
6	Net cost per street mile cleansed	£ 147	—	—
7	Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 172	£ —
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	286	48	334

1. Mileage of streets cleansed 75.23
2. Frequency of cleansing: %
 - (a) At least once daily 9.8
 - (b) Three to six times weekly 2.2

(c) Twice weekly	—
(d) Once weekly	15.3
(e) Less than once weekly	72.7
	100.0%

3. Number of street gullies cleansed	6,593
4. Number of gully cleansings during the year	10,776
5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically	75.0
6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically	100.0

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

Vehicle	Purchased	Actual hours worked	Repairs	Cleaning	% Hours Running	Hours Holidays	Hours not Working
S. and D. OTC 910	June 1952	2024½	133½	30½	80.8	170	21
S & D, PTE 70	May, 1953	2169½	31½	31½	90.6	161½	—
S. and D. 781 UTE	June, 1961	2101½	21½	75	90.4	126	—
S. and D. 282 UTF	June, 1961	2107½	17½	44½	90.7	151½	2½
S. and D. 1198 TD	June 1962	2112	12	32	91.5	151½	—
Dennis GE 443 HTD	March, 1959	1325¾	169½	132¾	57.7	97½	570½
*Dennis 4 FTJ 18	November 1945	31½	—	—	37.1	8½	45
Dennis 5 JTD 464	May 1948	1810¾	210	2¾	76.5	51	292½
Dennis 6 LTJ 528	June 1950	1298¾	65½	20½	55.6	128½	818½
*Karrier1 FTD 769	January 1944	294	—	—	89.8	33½	—
Bedford 1 98 HTC	December, 1958	2322½	80	7½	94.2	42½	12¾
Lewin M.O. VTC 472	April, 1955	1367½	279½	185	57.1	118	444
Lewin M.O. 452 ETE	April, 1958	1581¾	348	197½	65.1	92½	209½
Karrier ETB 324 B	April, 1964	2199	24½	11½	94.0	34	71½
Karrier ETB 325 B	May, 1964	2365½	50½	9	94.4	34	47
Total		25111¾	1446	779¾	80.3	1400½	2534½

*These vehicles were scrapped during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

DISTRICT :					
	Spring Hill & Higher Antley	West and North	East and South	North, Peel Park & Huncoat	Centre
Total emptyings	171,73	147,750	171,123	141,513	135,984
Total tonnage	1,631.9	1,681.2	1,623.3	1,684.1	1,307.2
Bins per man per hour	16	14	16	13	13
Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin)	lbs. 344	lbs. 352	lbs. 340	lbs. 347	lbs. 275
Weight per bin (lbs.)	21	25	21	27	22
No. of bins for District	3,138	3,102	3,184	3,085	2,894
Frequency of emptyings	55	47	54	46	47

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended March 31st, 1965.

	Tons cwt. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	865	5	1	5756	0	6
Textiles	8	12	0	47	5	6
Compressed Scrap	362	6	0	1993	16	2
Scrap Iron	52	19	1	238	4	11
Other Metal Scrap	1	13	2			
Reclaimed Cinders	543	6	3	770	10	0
				£8,805	17	1

The receipts from sales increased by £1,236 compared with last year and were the highest since 1961/62, when the figure £9,053 was a record for many years.

The main factor was an increased revenue of £1,216 from waste paper, which was the result of increased tonnage and better prices. Although the production of compressed scrap increased slightly, revenue fell by £41 due to continued adverse market conditions. Other metal scrap brought in £34 more, while income from textiles and reclaimed cinders rose by £9 and £18 respectively.

During the year the sum of £1,515 7s. 0d. had been distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of clean waste paper, as compared with £1,072 6s. 10d. during the previous year. Of this sum £248 10s. 7d. was paid to the employees at the Refuse Disposal Works, as the result of the scheme for salvaging clean waste paper at the works.

In order to prevent littering of streets and open spaces, and to give a service to the ratepayers, a free collection is given for all types of household discards, e.g., furniture, etc., 2,679 special collections of this sort being made during the year.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

